will not commit itself to the candidacy of any man. It is for the nominees and the platform of the Republican national con-

"The League is an army of privates; its flicers serve with the rank and file. Epaulets, cocked hats, dress parade and spectacular exhibitions are not included in its plan of operation. It has no desire to assume control of party machinery or usurp functions of any committee intrusted with campaign management. It seeks to popularize political action; it offers to every Republican in the land an acqual share of the responsibility. equal share of the responsibility, the labor and the giory of political service and success. It addresses itself to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, and proposes by honest methods and fair means to commend Republican principles to their deliberate judgment. It seeks to establish a permanent club in every community, and to carry on political organization and political education every week day in the year.

every community, and to carry on political organization and political education every week day in the year.

"The delegates here present represent more than ten thousand permanent Republican clubs. The membership of the League already exceeds a million. This magnificent army has been recruited from the East and the West, the North and the South; from the city and the farm, the manufactory and the field. In it is the man of the plow, the man of the forge, the man of the loom, the man of the man of the shop, the man of the locomotive, the man of the furnace, the man of the store, the man of the college and the man of the temple. These men who rally in the ranks of the Republican League believe in the nobility of human labor, they rejoice in a land of happy homes, they stand by the free-school system, and respect the house of God. They demand that government shall be administered to all allike, and they insist that American citizenship and American muscle shall be protected as against all the world.

"They read the history of their country, and they know the Republican party has

"They read the history of their country, and they know the Republican party has always been the advocate of labor's cause. They know this party was born of the conscience of the nineteenth century, which would no longer permit the master's lash to be the only recompense for services per-formed. They know that when democracy insisted upon its constitutional right to forcibly appropriate the product of human toil without the payment of a wage, the Republican party made protest with the pen of a Lincoln and the sword of a Grant. They knew that American labor first entered upon its inheritance of sovereignty, in this Republic, when the musket-carrying million trampled the Democratic jugger-naut of human slavery into the irresurrect-ible dust. Ever since that time the Republican party has remained true to the interests and demands of labor. By wise protective measures; by generous homestead laws; by the development of our wonderful natural resources, and the diversification of our industries, it has divided the hardships and doubled the rewards of America's toiling masses. Theory can weave subtle arguments to prove, and ignorance can brazenly assert, that a protective tariff does not increase the prosperity of a people; but the fact remains, nevertheless, that in a single quarter of a century there have been built in the United States and paid for out of the secumulated savings of its workingmen, three million comfortable American homes.

"Protection has not only furnished remunerative employment for the thirty-five the Union, and loyally set about the restoration of its glory, but it has also found profitable work for the willing hands of thirty millions more. During these same years the laboring man of other lands has remained a tenant; in the United States he is rapidly becoming his own landlord. In most other countries his wages have de-creased; in this, advanced. Throughout the grater part of the world the laborer is virtually a serf, his condition desperate, his future hopeless. Gaunt famine sits by his cold and cheerless hearthstone; his wife cowers in degradation and rags; his offspring struggle through childhood hungry and ignorant, while their very exist ence is a continual menance to the safety of society. Under our protective system labor is honorable and honored; happy families gather around its cheerful firesides and there is no place in the Republic to which its sons may not aspire.

"The result of the late congressional election and the phenomenal growth of the Farmers' Alliance have been heralded by Democracy as the forerunner of Republican defeat and virtual abandonment of the protective system. It is true that the enactment of the McKinley bill so near election day that its provisions could not be explained, its practical effects demonstrated or the falsehoods concerning it refuted cost the Republican party thousands of votes. But before the next presidential election its beneficial effects will have become apparent, and if any of its schedules prove to be excessive or unjust the Repub ican party stands ready to correct its own mistakes, without destroying or emasculating the foundation principles of Amer-

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Farmors' Alliance was undoubtedly an important factor in the last election. It was first organized in the Southern States. where it has declared and proven itself a faithful ally and supporter of Democracy. Its organization in the West has also been encouraged by the Democratic party, as its membership must be largely drawn from the homesteaders and the veterans whose votes have heretofore made the prairie States certainly and reliably Republican.

"The importance of this movement must not be underestimated by the Republican party. In the West its members, for the most part, are honest, intelligent, patriotic men. The low prices of 1889, and the short financial distress to the agricultural West, movement which at once enlisted their sympathies and seemed to promise almost immediate relief. The time was also most opportune for those political demagogues, outcasts of both political parties, to whom a famine is a festival and a pestilence a "The hope of the Democratic party to-day

is based upon its ability to combine with he Alliance on electoral tickets in the Western States, and thereby throw the election of President into the House of Representatives. In my judgment this re-sait will never come. The men who carried the muskets and followed the flag of union and freedom will never consent to assist the Democratic party back into power. They will never consent to replace a man in the presidential chair who vetoed the pittances voted by a Democratic Congress to the helpless survivors of the war of the rebellion. And the men whose homesteads have been secured through the legislation of the Republican party cannot be permanently arrayed against an organization which represents the best thought, the best gence and the truest patriotism of

the American people. "While the Farmers' Alliance in the West is honest in its purposes, yet it is a secret organization, bound together by secret obligations. It considers political matters, and directs political action, not in open convention, or the light of publicity, but from behind closed doors; its leaders assume greater powers of dictation than have ever been submitted to by any people. It is, therefore, in opposition to the spirit of American liberty, which rejoices in the blessing of public discussion, free speech and an honest exchange of

"But if the Republican party expects to old the allegiance of the Western people, it must see to it that Western interests are recognized and Western demands given fair consideration in all legislative and administrative affairs. This new country beyond the Mississippi river will no longer be politically silent. Its voice will be heard in the next national convention in favor of such measure and such men as will give it a fair share in the benefits of republican government. You of the East need have no fear that republicanism West will demand the enactment of measures detrimental to the interests of our common country. The West, in the day of its power, will be both generous and just. It will recognize the fact that legislation must be national, not sectional, and it will stand loyal in the Republican column, favoring the protection of American labor, and demanding the protection of American citizenship. It will ask for no financial legislation which is not sound in theory. Its sterling common sense will reject every attempt to debase the currency and coin of the realm with fiat alloy; but it will insist upon such legitimate in-crease of our circulation, and such restora-tion of the double standard as will fairly satisfy the increasing necessities of trade and commerce. In other words, it repudi-

cripple any legitimate enterprise, but it does demand that the best thought of the Republican party shall be concentrated on the formulation of such legislation as will save the people from the exactions of the usurer, the oppression of monopoly, and the extertionate demands of public carriers. That such results can be accomplished without destroying capital, con-fiscating corporate property, or murdering millionaires, will be demonstrated by the future statesmanship of the Republican party. Some who have been trusted and rewarded by the Republican party have made haste to prove their insincerity and unworthiness by desertion to the enemy. Others have attempted to damn Republican measures by faint praise. We have consigned all such to the waste-paper basket. No political Benedict Arnold has ever held an honored place in the memory of a brave people. Let those whose partisanship is for pottage and position leave us if they will; we can win without their assistance. their assistance.

CITIZENSHIP MUST BE PROTECTED. "The Republican party cannot be defeated in 1892 if it remains true to the real interests of the people. It must have the courage of its convictions without fear of political results. It cannot begin a successful campaign with an apology, and if victory can only be won by the abandonment of principles and the substitution of policies, then let the grand old party die.
The Republican party of to-day need claim nothing for its past. Its record simply stands as a guarantee of its good faith. It asks the suffrage of the American electors for what it is doing and for what it pro-

"Its first and most sacred duty is the protection of the rights of American citizenship. Not to increase, but to destroy sectionalism; not to rekindle the bitterness of the past, but to lay the foundation for a perfect future, it proposes that in a "government of the people, by the people, for the people," every individual citizen, high or low, rich or poor, foreign or native, black or white, East or West, North or South, shall be permitted to walk to his country's ballot-box and exercise the inalienable privileges of his citizenship without danger to his life or the surrender of his manhood.

"The Republican party further proposes to protect the ballot-boxes of this country from both the petty and grand larcenies of alleged honorable Democrats. This is not a sectional question, except in so far as crime against citizenship has become general, respectable and politically profitable in the Southern States. The Democratic party of the South secures its congressional representation based upon a census of the colored population. The negro is the salvation of the South; his patient, cheerful profitable labor is its greatest blessing and dearest hope. But he is the Democratic Nemesis. If he is not counted for congressional and electoral representation the Democratic party cannot exist; if he is counted at the polls the Democratic party dies. The Republican party pledges its faith that it will enact and enforce such legislation as will result in a Democratic funeral one way or the other.

"This is not a social question; it is not a question of good or bad loca! government; nor is it, properly speaking, a race ques-tion. It is a question of right, of justice, of law, of conscience. Slavery was a national sin; men were deprived of liberty in one section of the Union, and the responsibility was upon the Republic. Citizens are deprived of the right of suffrage in the same section, and the crime is national. Every American citizen participates in and is responsible for it; doubly so if he votes the Democratic ticket, for Democracy North approves of the wrong, and

Democracy South glorides in it. "If this government surrenders the political liberty or equality of its citizenship; it it permits its Constitution to be practically annulled, it will cease to command the respect of the nations of the earth; it will no longer be entitled to the confidence of loyal men; the theory of its civilization is at an end, and God's justice will mark it for destruction, as other great nations have been marked for lesser crimes. Nor is the duty of the Republican party ended when it secures a free ballot and a fair count. Those baneful influences, those fraudulent practices, and those vicious elements that have so often debauched the morality of the American ballot-box must be suppressed. The Ku-klux, the shotgun, the rounder, the bummer, the vote-buyer and the demijohn must be banished from every polling place over which the flag of liberty neficently floats.

A GOOD ADMINISTRATION. "On March 4, 1889, our government, for the first time in many years, became Republicau in all its branches. The administration then begun has done much to merit the confidence and esteem of the people of the United States. Its Congress put an end forever to the power of the parliamentary filibuster, and permanently established in the House of Representatives the right of the majority to proceed with the business of the country in a common-sense and business-like way. Legislation has been enacted under which some measure of justice has been done to the helplessness and old age of those whose valor saved the Union and to the widows and orphans of their departed comrades. Six new stars of statehood have been added to the azure of the Nation's flag: the development of our shipping interests has been provided for; the act to regulate commerce has been strengthened by amendment, and laws have been placed upon our statute book intended to ameliorate and advance the interests of the workingman. That the act for the protection of the electors in con-gressional and presidential elections did not pass was due to the desperate opposi-Senate, and the Republican party cannot be charged with its failure. The honor of the Nation has been maintained abroad, and the affairs of government honestly and successfully administered. The eleventh census has been carefully and honestly taken and a non-partisan reapportionment made thereunder. Great care has been exercised in the selection of public officials, and the provisions of the civil-service act have been implicitly obeyed.

"Depite all assertions to the contrary. the Republican party is the real champion of civil-service reform. Not that lack-adaisical reform which would substitute the pedantic absorption of encyclopedical information for the practical good sense and business ability of honest and capable men, nor that fraudulent Democratic reform which placed Engene Higgins in charge of the administrative guillotine, but that civil-service reform which proposes to run all departments of the government on business principles, to fill every official position with an honest, loval capable man, and to leave all government employes free to voice, to act and to vote their political convictions without fear of the administrative wrath. The party of equal rights will never consent that any American citizen shall be denied the exercise of any of his just privileges because he holds a federal office; and on the other hand the American people will not permit the ratification of any nomination secured by the undue influence of those who represent the party in power.

"The summary punishment recently in-flicted by the people of New Orleans upon certain alleged members of the Mafia Society has strained our friendly relations with the Italian government, and predictions are freely made that further trouble is yet to come. While we do not countenance the unlawful shedding of human blood, and while we all believe that crime should only be punished by due process of law, yet we cannot ignore the fact that communities sometimes seem compelled to resort to desperate remedies for the extermination of monsters, and it may happen that infamous conspiracies against society can only be crushed by the brutal justice of the mob. Of one thing let all Christendom take notice: If other nations rid themselvs of Anarchists, cut-throats, assassins. and lazzaroni at our expense, the American

people will protect themselves.
"Our government stands ready to make ample reparation for every wrong done to the real citizens of any foreign power; but so long as we have a Republican adminis-tration, with James G. Blaine as Secretary of State, no apology will ever be offered, and not a dollar will ever be paid for the killing of any red-handed outlaw, though the navies of all Europe should thunder at our harbors, and the flag of the Republic should once more need a million muskets

"The New Orleans incident has aroused public opinion on the subject of our immigration and naturalization laws. The protective policy, which will not permit for-eign pauper labor to unjustly compete in American markets against the American ates the idea of making money intrinsically eign pauper labor to unjustly compete in cheap, but it must have such a volume in disculation as will absolutely prevent any mechanic, must be extended to effectually combination of capital from making its use too dear. The West is not communistic. Its loyal and intelligent people will not sympathy with those who raise the cry, sympathy with the same unjust compensation of the cry with the best distinct the cry with the same unjust compensation of the cry with the same unjust compensation of the cry with the same unjust compensation of the cry with the cry

that foreigners shall be excluded from par-ticipation in our political affairs. God Almighty reserved this continent through Almighty reserved this continent through all the ages, that in the fullness of time the downtrodden and oppressed of all the earth might here find liberty and hope. We are all descendants of foreigners, and our distinctive characteristic as a people is formed by the amalgamation of many nationalities into one. Every American battle-field has been sanctified by the life-blood of heroes, shed for their adopted country. The Republican party stands pledged to confercitizenship upon every man who is worthy of this sacred trust; but our naturalization laws should be so amended that no man can become an American citizen until he possesses an intelligent understanding of possesses an intelligent understanding of our political institutions; until he establishes his character as a law-abiding and worthy member of society; and until his devotion to our Constitution, and his loy-

pay its debts. Mr. Thurston had investigated the bill of Talmadge & Mertin, of New York, for \$12,000 for printing, and becoming satisfied it was unjust, and had not been authorized by any one representing the League, had refused to pay it, which refusal had been sustained by a verdict in

LET THE CAMPAIGN BEGIN. He then continued: "Now is the time to begin the campaign of 1892. Instead of waiting until after nominations, as heretofore, before putting forth any effort to elect the nominees, it is in the power of the Republican League of the United States to offer to the next Republican national committee, on the very day of its selection, an organized army of fifty thousand clubs, ready to fall into line at the word of command, and march three millions strong un-der the Republican banner to a glorious victory in the following November.

"This magnificent convention is an earn-est of the revival of stalwart Republicanism. It is within your power to make this country certainly Republican for a quarter of a century to come. The old guard of the party must soon give place to younger leaders. Most of those grand men who grew to the full stature of greatness in heroic days have already fathomed the mystery of the infinite design, and in a few more years the last survivor will have mounted to his pedestal of immortal fame. Their biographies make those marvelous chapters in our history which excite the world. High priests in the cathedral of liberty, they raised the cross of a new crusade, and bore it triumphantly through opposing hosts to the Mecca of equal rights. The heritage of honor, liberty and glory is

"To maintain the Union they preserved; to confirm the freedom they secured; to protect the citizenship they conferred; to complete the edifice of prosperity on the foundation they laid, is our solemn duty and dearest hope. We are members of that same organization their wisdom and patriotism created. We are advocates of the same glorious principles they maintained; we kneel at the altar where they pledged their devotion, and we are inspired y the memory of the knightly fields where so many of them fell.

"No other age, no other civilization, no other political power, has set so many milestones on the turnpike of human progress, as mark the triumphal advance of the Republican party. In its unconquered ranks et us still go marching on; on, under the dearest flag that freemen ever bore; on, in the companionship of the loyal, true and brave; on, to the inspiring music of the Inton; on, along the pathway of the Nation's glory, to the future of our country's

When President Thurston's address ended there was provision made for the appointment of committees, and a motion was adopted to meet to-morrow at 10 A. M.

During the confusion that preceded adjournment an Indiana delegate, Mr. Cole, of Shelbyville, created a limited sensation by declaring that he would call a meeting to denounce the treatment of President Harrison. He was quickly surrounded by other delegates and quieted. His complaint arose from the allusion of Foraker to Blaine as having "given us a magnificent administration." The manner in which the applanse followed that declaration showed that there was a feeling as if there was an intentional ignoring of President Harrison. The Indiana delegate was quieted for the time, and the convention adjourned. Mr. Cole subsequently called a meeting of the indiana delegation, and proposed that some formal notice of the matter be taken. After consideration it was decided to refer the matter to the committee on resolutions. nasmuch as it was thought likely that Mr. Forsker did not intend to convey the meaning that Mr. Blaine was the ruling spirit of the administration, but that he meant to compliment the administration of his own office of Secretary of State.

CREAT MEETING AT NIGHT. Forcible Speeches by Messrs, Bartlett, Mc-

Kinley, Langston and Lester. CINCINNATI, April 21 .- Music Hall was packed from floor to vault, including the stage, early this evening, on the occasion of the public mass-meeting of the National Republican League. Before 8 o'clock every seat was filled, and after that hour, when admission tickets were no longer required, all the standing room was speedily oc-

It was twenty minutes past 8 when President Thurston and the other speakers entered the main aisie. Judge Thurston immediately took the stand as chairman of the meeting, and without a speech introduced Gen. Charles H. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, as the first speaker. He said, on questions relating to the organization of the government and the mechanism necessary to perform its functions, there should not be any difference of opinion between political parties. The Republican party was pledged to a fundamental policy in this government that is, a free, honest ballot and a fair count. It was not enough for the Repub-lican party to have an honest ballot in some places and not in others. It must have it everywhere. The government was under solemn obligations to take efficient measures to secure to citizens the full and free enjoyment of the rights it confers. To this it was pledged, not only in honor, but

in its organic law. Let us take care of home rights, and if anybody wants to know how we stand abroad let him ask little Ben Harrison in the White-|Here the crowd took the speaker's breath with cheers that lasted a minute and was followed by three cheers for Harrison.] The speaker then said if Harrison should happen to be absent, let him ask the Secretary of State. [Here the cheering broke out wildly again, con-tinued for some time and wound up in three cheers for Blaine.] The speaker said: "We are all shouting protection, but here around the ballot-box is where protection should begin with protection of American

citizenship. A cornet solo by Herman Bellsted, "Nearer My God to Thee," accompanied by the Cincinnati Orchestra and the great organ, followed this address. It was listened to in rapt silence and when over cheered ve-

Judge Thurston said: "I have the honor to present to you the next Governor of Ohio, and one of the future Presidents of the United States, Hon. Wm. McKinley, jr."
This was cheered loud and long, and was
followed by three cheers for McKinley in each of the prospective characters in which he was introduced.

THE PARTIES REVIEWED BY M'KINLEY. Major McKinley set out with preliminaries of the necessity of two political parties in a republican form of government. He said the great parties of to-day could trace their hereditary to the great parties dominant at the very foundation of this government. The national idea and the State's rights idea began to divide men as early as 1787. He said the Republican party grew out of the Whig party, which was an immediate descendant from the Federalist party. It was the party of Clay, Webster, Hamilton, Wade, Lincoln and Garfield, and the Democratic was the party of Calboun and Tilden. One great glory of the Republican party was that it could look into the past without blushing and it could look into the future without fear

of the United States to consider the bill to buy Cuba to extend slavery, for which it voted down a proposition to consider the homestead law. He said further that the Democratic party opposed the greenback when it was necessary as a war measure; it was for peace at any price when we were at war for the life of the Nation; it opposed the resumption of specie payment; it op-posed the emancipation ploclamation; it has been the party of opposition; it has op-posed every measure of advancement of the Nation; it opposed protection. [Im-mense cheering.]

Major McKinley here read an interview with Congressman Wm. H. H. Lee, of Richmond, Va., which appeared in the New York Times. The substance of the interview was: (1) Subordinate everything to lishes his character as a law-abiding and worthy member of society; and until his devotion to our Constitution, and his loyalty to the stars and stripes has been clearly shown."

The speaker here took up and disposed of the charge that the League had refused to the country in 1890 by an immense majority, and according to this interview, they are and, according to this interview, they are afraid to interpret the policy on which they won their victory. They denounced the tariff, and they did not know what the tariff was. He had heard of an instance since he arrived in Cincinnati. A Cincinnati merchant, when the tariff bill passed, went to a wholesale dealer and bought all the sewing-needles he could find, because, as he said, this rascally tariff was going to put the price of needles up, whereas the new tariff bill had admitted needles free. To the charges against the Fifty-first Congress, that it was expensive, he said: Yes; it used a great deal of money, but it paid its debts and a large arrearage of indebtedness left over by the Fiftieth Congress. But it kept all its pledges, save one—the election bill—and it was not the fault of the Congress that it aid not pass that bill. We kept faith with the creditor that bought our bonds in our time of sore need. bought our bonds in our time of sore need and now we mean to keep faith with that other creditor, whose services are above price—the soldiers who offered their lives in defense of the country. We stamped the life out of repudiation. The speaker here made a comparison of the state of finances in the administrations of Cleveland and Harrison. As to the circulation of currency, he said if more was needed it would be forthcoming, but whether it be gold or silver, or paper, it must be worth just what its face says its value is. To the charge that the mission of the party had ended, he said no, it would not end till the American ballot was

as sacred as the American home. REMARKS OF HON. JOHN M. LANGSTON. Hon, John M. Langston, of Virginia, was ntroduced at ten minutes before 10 o'clock. He set out with a reminiscence of his first acquaintance with William McKinley, every reference to whom was greeted with cheers. In his enumeration of the great names in the Republican party the mention of Harrison and Blaine elicited prolonged applause. His reference to the reception President Harrison is meeting on his present excursion called out warm applause. He said the South was a good field for missionary operations. The colored men need them, and there were white men, too, that would not be hurt thereby. There would be no danger of being tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail, as used to be the case On the ballot question he said you cannot trangress the rights of the black man of the South without impairing the rights of every white man in the Nation. Down South the colored men and white men were not despairing of the passage of a law for the free ballot and the fair count of the

colored man's vote. The Hon. A. J. Lester, of Springfield, Ill. was introduced amid cheers. He spoke mainly of the history of the Republican National League. Its leading purposes were to organize Republicans and educate voters. It had nothing to do in selecting candidates. That was for conventions. was their function to select; it was the

league's purpose to elect. General Thurston, after the brief speeches of Messrs. Langston and Lester, declared the meeting adjourned on account of the late hour, which was a quarter before 11, though he said there were 365 other equally good speakers present.

GENEROUS NEW TORKERS.

Did Not Want Sherman's Daughters to Know that \$100,000 Was Being Raised for Them.

NEW YORK, April 21 .- The gentlemen who began quietly in the Union League Club last week to make up a trust fund of \$100 .-000 to be given to the two unmarried daughters of General Sherman as a token of the affection in which their father was held. were greatly annoyed yesterday when they found that their plan had been published They are afraid that the Shermans will refuse now to receive this fund just as they refused the other. "We went quietly about the thing," said one subscriber yesterday, "not because we were ashamed of what we were doing, but because we be lieved that if we chose to make some real expression of our regard for our dead friend by putting his girls above all reach of want it was nobody's business but our own. High-spirited women would naturally dislike publicity, and, indeed, we were not even sure that after we had prepared this fund we could prevail upon the Misses Sherman to accept it. We did not go into this thing for notoriety nor for the pleasure of seeing our names emblazoned as for the love we bore our old friend, and don't like to state my opinion of the man who gave the story to the public."

Nearly \$75,000 of the required \$100,000 has been secured, and it is probable the full amount will be reached this week. The money will be given to Miss Rachel and Miss Elizabeth only. Father Sherman will publish a biography of his father, which will give him all he needs, and P. ecumseh Sherman and the two married daughters are in good circumstances. Late to-night it was reported that Gen. Sherman's daughter Elizabeth said she and her sister will accept the fund being raised in their behalf as a tribute to their father's

A dispatch from St. Louis says: "Father Sherman, in discussing the report that a testimonial is being raised for the unmar-ried daughters of General Sherman, said he should advise his sisters to accept the

Anent the report that he was to prepare a biography of General Sherman, the proceeds of which would go to him, Father Sherman has this to say: "I am not going to prepare a biography of my father. I did prepare and edit a cheap edition of father's own work on the war. because a cheap work of that character would find its way into many homes, and especially among the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, where the \$5 edition would not sell. My brother Tecumseh has father's private papers, and all those of public interest will doubtless be published in the Century Magazine after a time. My brother will have charge of that work."

Quarantine Line Changed SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 21.-After conference between Secretary Rusk and many prominent stockmen from Colorado. Wyoming and other States, the Secretary of Agriculture rescinded his recent order moving the quarantine line many miles south of the thirty-sixth parallel of lati-tude. This leaves the quarantine line the same as before, at the thirty-sixth parallel.

Pointer for William.

Kansas City Times. Humiliation is on its way to the young German Emperor. Every means at his com-mand he used to defeat Bismarck and yet the ex-Chancellor lost the poll by a bare minority. There appears no doubt that he will triumph in the second election. William should begin to tumble to the fact that he is not a czar.

Talk with His Girl. New York Herald.

He-Your eyes are stars. She-They ray nowadays that stars are He-Yes. I see two babies in yours. She (pleased)-Donkeys you mean.

THE elegant Hotel Denison, under the new proprietor, C. W. Shepherd, is fast growing in popularity with the traveling public. It has the largest, coolest and best furnished rooms in the city. Extensive im-provements have been made, and now ev-

HUNDREDS OF PINKERTONS

Detectives Armed with Springfield Rifles Now in the Connellsville Region.

Fear Expressed That Trouble Will Now Ensue. as the Strikers Are Bitter Against the Guards-Socialist Jones on Hand.

PITTSBURG, April 21.-A special from Scottdale, Pa., says: To-night the strikers are gathering their forces to overcome the last and most powerful issues brought to bear by the operators; they are face to face with two hated and feared institutionsthe Pinkerton detective forces and an invasion of imported labor. About five hundred Pinkerton detectives will be brought into the region to-night and distributed around the different works where the most strenuous efforts are being made to resume. There are said to be eight car-loads of them, and as the news of their coming precedes them throughout the region there is constantly increasing excitement. The men have a bitter dislike for the Pinkertons, and have often expressed the desire that they could wipe them off the face of the earth. Their coming only means further trouble, which will certainly follow, owing to the hatred in which they are held. A batch of 150 Pinkertons arrived here to-day, and all were placed on duty at Leismring, No. 2, where extraordinary efforts will be made to start in the morning against the pro-tests of the strikers. All of the new and unwelcome guards are well armed with Springfield rifles, and are a determined set of men. There were no evictions in this section to-day, the deputies preferring to wait until their safety is assured.

A meeting of the executive board of the mine-workers was held here this evening, and preparations in a financial and other ways made to prolong the fight. James McBride, of the miners' board, says there is no doubt that they can stand a fight of several months yet, and their finances are all right, and that more money is coming in. There are five or six hundred Italians on their way they will be stationed at Frick and McClure works in the morning. It is said they have been gathered up throughout the Punxatawaney coal region. The labor leaders are combining their

ning of the wholesale importation of foreign labor that has been threatened for a long time by the operators. This will make the situation at once more interesting and dangerous. A special from Uniontown says: Company C is held under orders at the armory. The arrival of the Pinkerton men this afternoon is causing ugly comment. The soldiers they respect, but the Pinkerton men they despise, and when Sheriff Mo-Cormick attempts to evict there will un-doubtedly be trouble. The sheriff is sore over the withdrawal of the troops, but does not feel complimented that Pinkerton men

forces of speakers and will

every effort to persuade the foreign-

to leave. Interpreters

hold meetings at every point where the

men are to work in the morning. This im-

portation of Italians means the begin-

gathered together and

have come in their stead.

A noted Socialist named Jones, who gathered together about three thousand followers of the red flag here last fall, is coming into the region to-morrow to speak to his men. Labor leaders say they are not in sympathy with his move, but it is known the Socialists are the most determined of the men to win the present strike. The Hungarians are also spoken of as loyal to the last, even tendering money to their poorer English-speaking brethren.

Strike of Street-Car Men. DETROIT, April 21.-Trouble has been brewing between the Detroit Consolidated street railway and its employes for some time past, which culminated this morning in 150 conductors and drivers refusing to go to work. Some of the lines are completely tied up, while others are running very irregularly under police protection. The first attempt to start a car was made at 7:30 o'clock. As the car pulled out of the barn the crowd began to yell and jeer. The conductor and driver were very pale and showed fright. The strikers seemed to grow angrier, and as the car turned upon the main track they made a sudden rush. The first striker who mounted the car was seized by an officer and placed under arrest. In the melee Captain Burger received a blow in the neck Fifteen minutes later another car was pulled out. Four patrolmen took their stand on the platform. The crowd, probably overawed by the arrest of one of their number, made no demonstration except to shout and jeer. The strikers refuse to di-

vulge their intentions, but their appearance and manner was ominous. As the day passed, it was seen the backbone of the strike was practically broken At 7:30 this evening the company discontinned all its cars, thus waging war in the enemy's camp. They gave as an excuse, however, that the strikers might be urged to violence under cover of night, so as not to incense them they withdrew their cars. Traffic will be resumed to-morrow, it is thought, without trouble. The city presented a strange appearance during the evening. No cars were running, greatly to the inconvenience of the public, who found pedestrianism the most popular mode of locomotion.

Will Strike on Thursday. NEW ORLEANS, April 21 .- The strike of the mill hands which occurred April 1, not having been adjusted to their satisfaction, the mill-owners having refused to discharge non-union employes, a general strike has been ordered to take effect on Thursday, April 23, of the Building Trades Union —composed of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, slaters and painters. About two thousand men will be involved in the strike. The men emyloyed on the new Masonic Temple and other buildings quit work to-day because some non-union men had been engaged.

Stone-Masons Locked Out. PITTSBURG, April 21.-A general lockout of stone-masons was inaugurated in Pittsburg and Allegheny this morning by the Master Masons' Association. The trouble arose over a dispute of hod-carriers at work at at the Providence Mission Church, in Allegheny City, over non-union men. The action of the master masons may result in precipitating the lockout of all the men engaged in the building trades. The lockout has been expected, and it is probable the workers, through their officials, may retaliate by beginning the big strike ahead

All World's Fair Workmen Have Quit. CHICAGO, April 21 .- Work on the world's fair site at Jackson Park is entirely suspended to-day. Six hundred of the 950 men at work struck yesterday, and the remainder declined to go to work this morning. There has been no disturbance. LATER-Many of the striking graders became tired of idleness this afternoon, and when a squad of police appeared to clear the park they returned to work. The remaining strikers were driven away. The indications are that the strike is about at an end.

Demands of Cigar-Makers. CHICAGO, April 21 .- The union cigar-

makers of the city, who number about 1,400 men, have sent their employers formal notice of a demand for an advance in wages on May 4, in default of which they will strike. A long struggle is anticipated. The men claim to have backing to the amount of \$1,000,000 to make the strike a success.

They Are the Freaks of the Church. Atlanta Constitution Complaint is made that the preachers who are heretics command larger salaries than those who are orthodox.

They Are "Green." Chicago Mail. At Philadelphia a cigarette-smoker turned a bright green after death. It takes disease to bring out a person's natural char-

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is free from every injurious substance; That it makes lighter, sweeter, more nutritious and healthful food than any other.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S COMMERCE.

interesting Statistics Furnished the State Department by Consul-General New. WASHINGTON, April 21 .- Consul-general New, of London, in a report to the Department of State on the commerce of Great Britain, says the total value of imports into the United Kingdom in 1889 was \$2,-138,187,975, and the exports, \$1,573,528,705. The imports and exports both exceed those of any previous year, and were in the proportion of \$98.12 per nead of population of the kingdom. These totals do not include the value of gold and silver bullion, of which there was imported \$135,497,195, and exported, \$125,608,150, nor the goods import-

was \$50.905.060. Imports in 1889 increased \$200,009,260 co pared with the previous year. Among the principal articles of import were: Corn value), \$255,500,000, a slight decrease; raw cotton, \$228,000,000, an increase of \$28,000,-000; silk manufactures, \$59,000,000, an increase of \$6,500,000; sugar, \$112,500,000, an increase of \$22,500,000; wool. \$143,000,000, an acrease of \$13,000,000; woolen manufactures, \$49,000,000, an increase of \$4,500,000; \$50,000,000, a slight decrease; metals, \$108,500,000, a decrease of \$6,500,000; provisons, \$157,500,000, an increase of \$21,000,000, and animals, \$45,000,000, an increase of \$15,-

Exports in 1889 increased \$84,102,525 compared with the previous year. Foreign and colonial produce exported was valued at \$333,287,420, an increase of \$13,074,275. Among the principal articles of British and rish produce exported were: Coals, etc., 73,500,000, an increase of \$17,000,000; cotton rarn, \$58,500,000, a slight increase; cotton annfactures, \$293,500,000, a decrease of \$8,-000,000; hardware and cutlery, \$15,000,000, a slight decrease; linen manufactures, \$28,-500,000, an increase of \$1,000,000; iron and steel, \$146,000,000, an increase of \$13,500,000; woolen and worsted manufactures, \$106,-00,000, an increase of \$7,000,000. formed nearly 25 per cent. of the total exports of foreign and colonial produce. The number of sailing vessels employed in the home and foreign trades carrying the British flag in 1889 was 11,969, with a tonnage of 2,976,346, a decrease of 323 vessels and 77,713 tons, as compared with the previous year. Steam vessels numbered ,585, or 4,664,808 tons, an increase of 293

ressels and 366,979 tons. The number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners and of vessels built for her Majesty's navy) in 1889, were 277 sailing vessels, of 117,481 tons, and 582 steam vessels, of 554,024 tons, a total increase of 125 vessels and 188,364

Commander Reiter in Favor Again, WASHINGTON, April 21.-Commander Reiter, who was involved in the Barrundia affair, is to be restored to favor. Because the commander did not protect General Barrundia he was displaced from the command of his ship, the Ranger, and received sharp letter of reprimand from Secretary Tracy. That was on Nov. 6, last year, and since that date the commander has been sojourning at his home, in Pittsburg, Pa., under waiting orders. He was to-day given command of the Thetis, now at Mare Island, Cal., under command of Lieutenant Commander Stockton. The vessel is being fitted out for survey work, and will con-tinue the work of sea surveying begun by The sentence of two years' suspensio from duty placed on Lieutenant Rush and

Ensign Eyre, of the navy, for being absent from their vessel over night without leave, has been remitted. Held Back \$17,807 from Illinois.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Foster, to-day, in paying Illinois her share of the direct tax-\$974,000-held up \$17,807 as the amount due the United States by Illinois on account of arms advanced Illinois in excess of her quota. This action of the Treasury Department is in accordance with the opinion of Comptroller Matthews, who held that a number of States owed money to the government on this account, and that the amounts due should be deducted from the direct tax refunded.

Patents Granted Hoosier Inventors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 21.-Patents were granted to-day to the following Hoosier inventors: Franklin B. Hunt, Richmond. assignor of one-half to L. C. Allen, Washington, D. C., bicycle; Edmund Kuhn, New Albany, assignor to E. Scanlan, Louisville, a device for casting hooks; Samuel H. Petro and Ed Darnell, assignors of one-third to W. Hunt, Darlington, hay-rack; Thomas J. Sausaman, Hooversburg, swinging gate; William B. Stover, South Bend, two-wheeled vehicle; David E. Vanhorn, Elkhart, wrench.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, April 21 .- W. V. Wiley, of

New Hammond, is at the American, and ex-Congressman George Ford, of South Bend. is at Willard's. Mr. E. W. Halford will leave the city on

Saturday for a week's trip with his daughter. Miss Jannette. He will spend the time, until the return of the President, on the Attorney-general Miller was so much improved yesterday afternoon that he vent-ured out and had a drive. He thinks he will be quite well enough next Monday to

appear before the Supreme Court in the Behring sea case. Rev. Dr. Harding officiated, The interment took place at Oak Hill. A large number of the older officers of the navy at-

Boston's Latest Fad.

Boston people are always original, and latest fads is to eat a piece of cake and drink a glass of wine just before going to bed at night. The cake is described as a dark looking compound, whose ingredients are a mystery. It is not palatable, but is supposed to contain some mysterions had supposed to contain some mysterious hygi-enic properties, and is regarded as a particularly efficacious mascot against dyspepsia. This uninviting cake is made up into good sized disks, with a hole in the center, and a number of them are strung on a wire which is hung from the ceiling.

The horse reciprocates kindness for kindness and obeys orders wisely given. Never give a word to a horse that he cannot understand. If you teach him the meaning Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability teach him always to obey it. By forcible and prompt use of that word I have averted many an accident.—H. Cooley Greene.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, (d 4:45 a m. Washrugton, Philadelphia and New (d 3:00 p m. d 5:30 p m. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am.

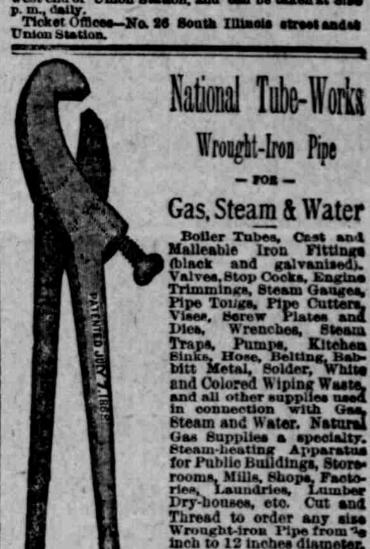
Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:80 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am., d 3:55 pm., Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:30 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 am. umbus, 10:25 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:50 am., 5:00 pm.

d. delly; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST BOUTE TO St. Louis and the West. Trains arrive and leave India Leave for St. Louis. 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm. All trains connect at Terre Haute. Through sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Pas-senger Agent

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WOLSELEY ON SHERMAN

The Journal has secured a series of articles from the pen of

LORD WOLSELEY.

They will treat of the Civil War in the United States and the part taken therein by the late Gen. SHERMAN. The views and conclusions of the famous English soldier are not likely The funeral of the late Rear Admiral famous English soldier are not likely Taylor, retired, took place at 1:30 o'clock to be at all times in harmony with this afternoon from St. Paul's Church. those entertained by American soldiers, but it is certain that General Wolseley's articles will be read with close interest by many thousands of the ex-soldiers of the Union. The first of these articles will appear in the



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